The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871. NEW SERIES, NO. 1,001.

FOREIGN.

Further Celebration of the Triumphal Entry into Berlin.

Present Aspect of Affairs in Paris.

Fearful Famine in Persia.

Plot to Assassinate the Pope.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Further Celebrations of the Grand Entry.

BERLIN, June 18—Evening.—The troops were entertained yesterday with a dinner and dancing everywhere. At the palace there was a State performance of the opera, which was attended through special invitation only. There was a grand display of gorgeous uniforms by the high military authorities. The civil officers occupied the pit, the diplomatic corps the prosceniun boxes, and ladies only occupied the front row, except maids of honor in the second tier. The Emperor and suite entered at 8 o'clock, amid perfect silence. The Emperor and Empress bowed formally thrice. The Crown Princess was charmingly dressed in pale silk, wearing a tiara of diamonds, and was seated on the right of the Emperor. The galaxy formed behind them by the duchesses and princesses and the imperial party, formed a magnificent spectacle. The prologue was spoken by Franklin Erhardt in a panegyric of Frederick William the Third, and in allegorical terms referred to the present glorious campaign, with words by Erhardt. At its conclusion the Emperor left his seat. A monologue was given of the legend of Barbarrossa, which was illustrated by tableaux vivants, and closed with the reappearance of the Emperor on horseback, at which the audience rose and shouted, "Hoch," thrice amid the waving of helmets and great excitement. The Emperor bowed and retired. To-day is devoted to thanksgiving in all the churches, which are crowded. A National piece, composed by the high consistory, was read in the cathedral, which was splendidly draped. The Somchore rung the Te Deum magnificently when the servmonee concluded.

Ratifications of Removal of the Imperial Position.

[Special to World.]

PARIS, June 19.—Indications of the renewal of the insurrection multiply. The workingmen openly insult the soldiers, and attempts at assassination and incendiarianism continue. The elections will result in the return of international candidates.

During the last two days twenty-nine officers of the Commune have been arrested, half of whom are foreigners.

The reorganization of the Central Committee and its proclamations excite great disgust.

The new loan will be offered on the 26th of June, bearing five per cent. interest, at 83.

PARIS, June 19—Evening.—Le Liberte asserts that Felix Pyat has been arrested to-day.

Twenty-five Hundred Women.

convicted of setting fire, or attempting to set fire to buildings in Paris, have been sentenced to transportation to New Caledonia.

Gambetta will soon return to France.

The Imperial Guard is being reorganized under the name of the Republican Guard.

VERSAILLES, June 19.—The Assembly today passed a bill giving natives of Alsace and Lorraine, residing in France, the right to vote, and making them eligible to the Assembly.

Favre informed the House that one hundred and eighty thousand French prisoners yet remain in Germany, but that they were returning home at the rate of thirty-five hundred daily.

LONDON, June 19.—The Times' special dispatches from Paris say the Prussians have evacuated Rones, and have left St. Denis and Gousses.

M. Rouher is expected in Paris.

VERSAILLES, June 19.—M. Rouyer Quartier, who has been seriously ill, has recovered his health and resumed his duties as Minister of Finance.

The father and mother of General Rossel have implored mercy for their son, of Thiers, but the President is uncompromising, and says the law must take its course.

The press continues its attacks upon the Bonapartists. The Figaro praises Count Du Chambord.

The Siecle urges the reunion of the Republicans against the Prussians, their real enemy forever cursed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yellow Fever on Shipboard.

LONDON, June 19.—Two vessels, with yellow fever amongst their crews, have arrived in English ports.

Fearful Accounts of the Famine in Persia.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A correspondent writing to a Turkish journal from Tebreze, says the details which reach there of the destitution and misery which the drouth of last year caused, in the central and eastern provinces of Persia, are positively heartrending; that people are dying of hunger even in the streets of the capital. This is a minor phase of the terrible calamity. Unfortunate parents are selling their children as slaves to Turcomans, in order to keep them alive. In Ispahan, as is said, men have been seized in the act of digging up the corpses of men as food for their starving families. In Spinoz, Kiems, and Yezde the wretched sufferers endeavor to support life on the grass and roots which they may find in the neighborhood, and as might be expected pestilence follows hard on footsteps of famine. One half of the Kingdom of Persia is becoming rapidly depopulated.

Interview with Von Beust.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Von Beust, Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, in an interview with a correspondent discusses with great freedom and frankness the entire political situation, so far as it is of interest in Austria, and announces a policy in accordance with his well-known sagacity and caution. He says that the field of Austrian statesmanship is not in foreign wars, or in diplomatic intrigues. The Empire has lost quite enough in those fields. The work now to be done is the consolidation of the new institutions which the nation has recently given itself.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, June 18.—Minister Maret has tendered his resignation to the King.

There were slight disturbances during the celebration of the Pope's jubilee.

MADRID, June 19.—The Committee on the Budget has approved the bill recently introduced by Morelly, the Finance minister, providing for the indemnification of the Bank of Paris for the withdrawal of the treaty under which it was to have been negotiated the Spanish loan.

The Papal Jubilee Disturbances in London.

LONDON, June 19.—A special dispatch from Brussels says the civic corps who were compelled to interfere for the preservation of peace, used their bayonets, and several of the rioters were hurt. Members of the Internationale Societe are said to be the ringleaders of the outburst against the friends of the Pope.

An American Lecturer in London.

LONDON, June 19.—George Yate, the historian, died yesterday, aged 77.

The American artist, Bradford, lectured on Saturday evening before the Royal Institute, Lord Lindsay presiding, upon Greenland Ice and the Esquimaux. A large number of the nobility were present, and the speaker was heartily congratulated upon the success of his effort by Lord Lindsay and Mr. Tindell.

A Royal Meeting.

LONDON, June 19.—The Post has a special dispatch from Berlin announcing that the Emperor William goes to-morrow to Ems to meet Czar Alexander. The Emperor leaves to-day for Baden-Baden, at which place he will stop a few hours before proceeding to Ems.

The Government of Tunis has raised difficulties concerning the treaty of peace recently negotiated by its representatives with the Government of Italy.

More of the Brussels Disturbance.

The Etoile Belge reports sixty-eight arrests on Sunday night, mainly of members of the International Society.

Attempt to Assassinate the Pope Discovered.

ROME, June 18.—A plot for the assassination of the Pope has been discovered. It was concerted in London, Florence, and Paris, by the members of the International Society. The assassination was planned to take place yesterday. The Pope's jubilee was attended with great pomp, and all the European sovereigns, including Victoria, sent congratulations to His Holiness. A further postponement of the transfer of the capital of Italy from Florence to Rome will be announced soon, probably.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 18—4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¼ for money and account. Five-twenties 91¾. Bonds—extended 1867's 91¾; 1865's 89¾. Tallow on the spot is 42 shillings.

PARIS, June 18.—Bourse, rentes 81 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Cotton—Sales for the week 70,000 bales; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d, of which 10,000 bales were for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—Wheat 9s 6d. Corn, No 2 mixed 34s. Pork 82s 6d. Beef 75s. Lard 62s 6d. Cumberland middles 36s.

WASHINGTON.

Testimony of Gen. Clinton, of Alabama, Before the Ku-klux Committee.

No More Disorder in Alabama Since the War than in Any Northern State.

The McGarrahan Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Death of a Nephew of President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—James Buchanan, a nephew of the late President, died at Guilford Station, Va., on Friday, and his remains have been taken to Pennsylvania for interment.

Another Favorable Voice from Liberia.

The testimony of General Clinton before the Ku-klux Committee to-day had marked effect, and went a great way to show the real condition of affairs in Alabama, and that there was no necessity for extraordinary legislation there. He endorsed the assertions in the testimony of Governor Lindsay, and his evidence was manifestly of much weight before the committee.

A Pitiable Case.

There arrived at Alexandria this afternoon, in a most pitiable condition, a Mrs. C. H. Demon and her child. She is the widow of a missionary who died in New Zealand a few years ago, leaving her destitute. She left New Zealand last December, with five children, for Montgomery, Alabama. On her way, the vessel she was on was wrecked in the bay of Biscay, and she was picked up by a passing vessel and taken to London. She lost four of her children at sea, and, after many perils and hardships, has arrived at Alexandria, where she has relatives. She has had more hair-breadth escapes than often falls to the lot of even the wives of missionaries.

[To the Associated Press.]

Smuggling on the Canadian Border.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Some time since it was started in a dispatch from here that smuggling on the border of New York was going on to a great extent; that merchants complaining of the great frauds practiced upon the Collector at Plattsburg. A careful inquiry discloses the fact that for several months past no complaint of smuggling has been less than for years before; that the letter making the charges against the Plattsburg Collector emanated from persons who deserved no credit.

The Southern Claims Commission

will adjourn for two months about the first of July, and will reassemble about the middle of September. This far nearly one hundred and fifty cases have been disposed of, and each member of the commission will take with him cases to prepare reports upon during the vacation. Cases from Mobile, Selma, Albana, Judge Ferris to Glen's Falls, New York, and ex-Senator Howell to Keokuk, Iowa. The cases practically decided will involve the payment of a sum exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but it is gratifying that the total amount of all claims is more likely to prove ourdensome to the government, as feared when the act creating the commission passed. A large proportion of the claims, say one-sixth to one-eighth, are absolutely rejected on the ground of disloyalty, and nearly all have been reduced in amount. The number of claims thus far filed are nearly 2,500. Of these 1,900 have been tabulated, and lists of the same been printed and mailed to every postoffice in every county in which the claims are returned, to be posted for public inspection, with the request that any person knowing facts in connection with the claims please communicate with the commissioners. In this way the commissioners are in receipt of a great number of letters, many giving important information.

Aspect of the McGarrahan Case.

In case Solicitor Smith, of the Interior Department, returns before next Wednesday, it is expected the Secretary of the Interior will give a hearing to the application of McGarrahan for a restoration of the record of the Panche Grande Patent. Application was made to the President at his office to-day at his request in the Interior Department. The decision will probably be reserved for some time, but when made will have a full title bearing on the merits of the question as to whom the land belongs. It is expected the whole case will be opened during the summer and a final decision given.

Revenue Matters.

Subscriptions to the new loan to-day, $104,000.

It is expected at the Treasury Department that the amount of the tax from the New York Central railroad, under the recent decision of Commissioner Pleasanton, will be paid without any litigation.

The Chief of Detectives' Appointment.

It is understood that Henry Bowen, clerk in the Internal Revenue Office, will be appointed Chief of Detectives, vice Ingersoll, resigned, in place of Clifford Thompson, resigned.

Testimony of Gen. Clinton.

Gen. James Clinton, of Alabama, was examined by the Ku-klux Committee to-day. He did not believe any regular Ku-klux organization ever existed in Alabama. He had heard of outrages in a few localities by disguised men, but Alabama was probably as quiet as before the war. No more violence had occurred there since the war than in any Northern State. The greater parts of crime in Alabama had been committed by members of the Radical party. The Democratic party of that State were in favor of the education of the negro. The only intimidation that he knew of at the last election was by Radical colored voters against those of their own color who wanted to vote the Democratic ticket. The cause of all the troubles was not from brave men who fought and deserved fame in the late war, but from politicians, sutlers, and horse holders who followed the two armies. The men of the Radical party in Alabama were willing to meet, forgive, and forget. The leaders of the Radical party in Alabama were, with but few exceptions, destitute of moral character; they are regular speculators. Most of the negroes had behaved well. A generous policy on the part of the Government would best subserve the interests of both races in the South and would restore fraternal feeling and the affection which once existed for the Union. The South loved our flag, and would cherish it with sincerity its maladministration. He had always counseled submission to law and order, and believed it could and would be preserved in his State without any outside interference.

The Reopening of the McGarrahan Case Denied.

It is denied at the Interior Department that orders have been given by the President for a reopening of the McGarrahan case.

BASE BALL.

Contest Between the Haymakers and Keksongas.

TROY, N. Y., June 19.—The game of base ball to-day between the Haymakers and the Keksongas, of Fort Wayne, was called in favor of the Haymakers at the beginning of the seventh inning, by George Leroy, umpire, 9 to 0 outing, because the Keksongas refused to substitute a ball for the one which had been in use and which had become ripped. The game was well contested and was won by the following score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	T
Haymakers	3	1	2	0	0	0	8
Keksongas	0	0	0	3	0	1	6

Runs earned—Haymakers, 1; Keksongas, 10.

THE TURF.

Meeting at Cleveland To-day.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—The Cleveland Racing Club hold their first spring meeting during four days, commencing to-morrow afternoon. Five thousand dollars in premiums will be distributed. The track is in excellent condition, and is one of the finest in the country. Special trains will run on the various roads at reduced fare. Many celebrated horses have already arrived.

POLITICAL.

The Democracy of Woodford county, in convention last Saturday, nominated Captain J. C. S. Blackburn as its candidate for the Legislature.

The Mt. Sterling Sentinel places the name of Gen. J. T. Tucker, of Clark, as its candidate for the Legislature from the counties of Clark and Montgomery.

The Covington Journal, speaking of the wholly-circulated report that General S. G. Burbridge had recently voted the Democratic ticket in a ward meeting in that city, says that if he so voted at all, it was done only as a joke, and it was so understood.

The Kenton county delegates in the State convention met at Independence Monday last, and voted for Register of the Land Office, with the following result: Lincoln, 35 46-72; Dawson, 3 17-72, and Harrison 1 1-6. The Boone county delegates have cast the vote of that county—10—all for Gen. Franklin, as heretofore noted, but voted for Grant. These are the only counties that have, up to this time, taken action.

SHREVEPORT.

A Newsy Letter—The Red River Trade and Cincinnati's Efforts—Cotton Production—Business—The Overflow, etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

SHREVEPORT, LA., June 9, 1871.

Since the decline in price of meats, and the advance on cotton, greater inducements are offered the planter to make further efforts in producing that all-important staple, cotton, and less in raising corn. Many of our merchants, who have formerly made their spring purchases of corn, are now contracting for the cotton crop, and the indications are that the amount will be immensely augmented. The Court of Common Pleas and Superior Court have adjourned sine die. The bar meeting was briefly addressed by Judge Peter Odlin. The committee on resolutions and arrangements were appointed and the meeting adjourned till this morning. The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock p. m. to-morrow from Vallandigham's late residence. The old gentleman's remains will be borne, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, to the county burying ground to-day. All indications are that the funeral will be immensely attended

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LOUISVILLE,

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1875.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Boone.
Lieutenant-Governor—JAMES A. McKENZIE, of Mason.
Attorney-General—JOHN ROBMAN, of Franklin.
Auditor—Gen. ABRAM J. ROWARD, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Register—Col. BENJAMIN L. D. LAFFERTY, of Jefferson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—ALEXANDER KINKEAD GRANT, of Fayette.

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Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals, and is not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being as once abandoned as impracticable, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Boone county claims a 108-year old negro, just dead.

A Clark county sow had a litter of three Berkshire pigs one day last week. Two days after she had another litter of one white pig of an unknown breed.

Mr. James C. Redd is making extensive improvements in the interior of his handsome postoffice building at Owensboro. A large number of additional drawers and boxes will be made to meet the wants of this rapidly-growing population of that city.

Aunt Lydia, colored and aged, says the Clark county Democrat, 116 years, died in Whoopleton two days ago. She didn't belong to Gen. Washington, but had seen him several times; her eyesight at the time of her death was as keen and piercing as a woman of forty; she had a beautiful and perfect set of teeth, and smoked a corn-cob pipe up to the day of her death.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Atlanta, Georgia, contains twenty houses of worship.

Augusta, Georgia, has captured three counterfeiters.

One case of sunstroke at Savannah, Ga., last Friday.

LaGrange, Ga., did not have a single white death during 1871.

Two cases of suicide in New Orleans Friday. Both by hanging.

Jones county claims the best cotton patch in central Georgia.

Hillsboro, North Carolina, has the oldest clock in America.

$61,793 taxes have been collected at Memphis since the 1st of January.

Home-made sewing silk is one of the products of Harris county, Georgia.

The first canteloupe of the season made its appearance in market at Selma, Ala., on the 14th.

An aged negro, said to be 110 years old, died last week near Arcola, in Loudon county, Virginia.

There are sixty-one prisoners in the Selma, Alabama, jail; fifty-seven negroes and four whites.

Middling cotton was saleable at 20 to 20¼c at Memphis, Saturday, and hard to find, even at that price.

Fifteen hundred packages of vegetables were shipped from Savannah, Ga., to New York one day last week.

Thermometer 94° in the shade at Wilmington, North Carolina, last Thursday, and 98.5 at Montgomery, Alabama.

The public schools of Charleston, South Carolina, are to be closed on the 30th of this month, for want of funds to run them.

Some one in Warrenton, North Carolina, has a leghorn hat, in excellent preservation, which has been in constant use for thirty-five years.

One armed men get drunk and disorderly with impunity at Raleigh (N. C.), as the Mayor does not punish them on account of their crippled condition.

The father of Jeff. Long, the mulatto Representative to Congress from the Fourth Georgia district, is now under sentence of death for murder at Oglethorpe, Ga.

Up to June 14th, $400,000 had been paid by the State Treasurer of Georgia for debts of the State raised. The fund for the payment of claims expired on that day.

Lieutenant General Jubal A. Early will deliver an address before an association known as the "Confederate Survivors," at Columbus, South Carolina, the 4th of July next.

The rice crops sustained by South Carolina are estimated at three hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars—about two-thirds of her former great wealth. In this estimate is included the cost of decorticating machines.

At the anniversary supper of the Ogiethorpe Light Infantry of Savannah the following toast was offered: "General Joseph E. Johnston—the Chevalier Bayard of the Confederate army, and General who, when he could not win, knew how to save."

White laborers are cultivating cotton and sugar on Bayou Sale and Crypemort, Louisiana, with no sickness or mortality above the average of moner negroes. These districts, though the richest in the State, are swampy, and abound in venomous insects.

The last few days having passed without rain in Georgia, the farmers there are loosening the hills on their mules and bringing the grease out of their freedmen. There will not be a large crop of cotton made, but there will be a large crop of corn. So says the Newnan (Ga.) Herald.

The Bristol News says: Gen. A. A. Chapman, on behalf of himself and others, has brought suit against Jos. Maitland and others for the recovery of the Wilson-Cary-Nicholas survey, lying in the counties of Mercer, Raleigh and Wyoming, West Virginia, and containing half a million of acres.

The Committee of the Faculty of Washington-Lee University, Virginia, awarded the first prize, "The Sentinel Medal," for the best article published in the Southern Collegian, to Mr. W. H. Kinckle, of Lynchburg, Va. The article is entitled "Rest," and appeared in the issue of the Collegian for February last.

At a Radical Sunday-school love feast at Mount Moriah, six miles from Montgomery, Alabama, the white candidates for office and their negro allies got into a row over the candidates for tax collector. Pistols and knives were freely used, and one man was mortally and two men severely wounded. The fight originated on political grounds—having grown out of the deomsciation of carpet-baggers by one of the negro orators.

Fourteen persons have, in the Sixth District Court of Louisiana, instituted suit against the city of New Orleans to recover $7,170 damages, done to their farms in the neighborhood of Camp Parapets by the riverflow. They allege that the damage is the result of the unwarranted action of the city in filling in several outlets in the Camp Parapet levee, which were sufficient to allow the bocked waters of the lake to flow off.

The Alabama journals are glad because the State will not lose anything by the failure of Stanton, President of the A. and C. Road. They say the railroad company owns from 100,000 to 200,000 acres of land, which stands as part security for the $2,000,000 in bonds advanced by the State, and the road cannot sell for less than $6,000,000, in any event, an amount much larger than is necessary to cover all the indorsed bonds with interest, present or prospective.

A petition, extensively signed by many of the most prominent citizens of New Orleans, will shortly be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State, asking their aid in the procuring of increased mail facilities in the Ouachita Valley. We stated that it is a section containing 50,000 souls, whereas the cotton crop reaches annually 100,000 bales, that the expenditure for mail service is not as great as even in sparsely-settled territories.

The suicide mania still rages at Memphis. Jacob Spears, a well-known Hebrew merchant of that city, committed suicide on Saturday through the agency of an overdose of morphine. For four or five months Spears had been gambling heavily, in that time losing his entire property, valued at $5,000. In his last letter, in it stating that having lost his money he was forced to make an end to himself. A policy fully paid up in the New York Life Insurance Company for $5,000, is left for his wife and child.

A tongue, preserved in alcohol, was exhibited in the Baltimore (Maryland) Court of Common Pleas Saturday, in the trial of a case against Dr. Bellamy and Dr. Dixon, suits for the recovery of $50,000 as damages for injuries received from the company. The plaintiff alleges that the burden cars of the company were placed in front of his father's house, with an open space between them to allow the passage of persons, and that, while the plaintiff was returning home at night, the cars were suddenly and violently closed, without any notice to him, by the rapid passage of a burden car coming down a descending grade, and which, bumping against a car still standing on the track, closed the opening and caught the plaintiff. The injuries received by the plaintiff were of the most painful and serious character, resulting in the crushing of his lower bone, the breaking of the bones in his right shoulder and arm, and the second serving but of his tongue at the roots.

An exchange tells us that "a well known young lady of North Easton, Mass., caused much excitement at that place Tuesday afternoon by appearing on Main street, in her usual elegant attire, leading a cow. It seems that her grandfather had jokingly promised her his best cow if she would lead it from his house to that of her father, about half a mile distant, and her father also promised to 'throw in' a fine gold watch. The feat was promptly performed, and the young lady rejoices in the possession of an elegant gold watch and a good cow." We can conceive of no sight more pleasing to a fond father than that of his elegantly-attired daughter leading a cow through the busy streets of the town. It were a spectacle, indeed, which the gods themselves might contemplate with an ethereal and acreal delight. If such exhibitions were more often afforded us some of us might be led to believe that earth is not wholly destitute of joy.

The Outlook.

The Democrats hold in their hands the cards, if wisely played, which will win the Presidential game in 1873. The whole number of electoral votes are 317—it requiring 159 to constitute a majority. We present three columns, embracing the Democratic, the Radical and the doubtful:

Democratic.	Radical.	Doubtful.
N. Hampshire.. 5	Maine..... 7	Arkansas.. 5
West Virginia. 5	Ohio..... 21	New Jersey.. 9
Missouri..... 15	Rhode Island.. 4	Oregon..... 3
Kansas..... 5	Connecticut.. 6	Nevada..... 3
Maryland..... 7	Iowa..... 11	Nebraska..... 3
Virginia..... 12	Minnesota .. 5	Illinois..... 21
West Virginia. 5	Florida..... 4	Indiana..... 15
North Carolina 10	Wisconsin .. 10	Louisiana.... 8
South Carolina 7	Michigan .. 11	94
Alabama..... 8	Mississippi.. 7	
Tennessee..... 12		
Kentucky..... 11		72
Georgia..... 11		
Nevada..... 3		
Oregon..... 3		
California..... 6		
	151	

We might have placed Louisiana and Florida in the Democratic column, for we believe they are thoroughly Democratic, if anything like a fair election be held. So we might say of Arkansas. Every State that we have set down as doubtful will be warmly contested. Whatever may be the result in Ohio this fall, we shall not lose hope of carrying that State against Gen. GRANT, who will undoubtedly be the Radical nominee for the next Presidency. New Jersey, an old Democratic State, was carried by the Radicals last year on account of a split among Democrats in one or two Congressional districts. The chances are that she will be all right in '73. Connecticut is so closely balanced that no one can say with confidence how she will cast her electoral vote. We have put Illinois in the doubtful column because the Democrats in the last election reduced the Radical majority from forty or fifty thousand down to a mere handful. Nebraska is rapidly wheeling into the Democratic line. Last, though not least, comes Pennsylvania. Should her Democracy triumph this fall—and they are very sanguine—we engage to take her out of the doubtful and place her in the Democratic column. No sensible man can look at the States and the figures we have presented without feeling that the Democratic party can elect the next President *if wisdom should guide its councils.*

Concerning Manufactures.

The people of Louisville are fully aware of the advantages of a ready communication with all parts of the country. There is no project of any merit, however slight, which aims at bringing us nearer any locality, that does not receive attention. Also, as a distributing point for merchandise, Louisville is fast advancing to the rank of the leading marts of the land. The citizens deserve the honor and success which have attended their efforts in building railroads and in extending their trade. Large as are these sources of wealth and greatness, yet for Louisville there is a larger. Our merchants may reap a revenue in handling the productions of other cities; but so long as they occupy the position of agents, their station is subordinate. Though the brands of our business houses become familiar in the most distant limits of Florida and Texas; though the gold of ready payments accelerate the rotation of stock and enlarge the profits of capital, yet Louisville will not rise to that height of prosperity to which she aspires.

This, however, is not true of Louisville alone. These remarks apply as well to any interior city. Sea coast cities are the centers of commerce and trade makes the proposition evident. Trade is too large to be confined to one country or to one continent, and, of course, its outlet and inlet must be by the sea. Consequently, inland cities can make only subordinate traders.

But, while the interior is cut off from any very extensive mercantile advancement, a more excellent greatness is offered it. The greatness is more eminent inasmuch as producing is more eminent than handling.

The greatest of all production is creation—a calling into existence where before was no existence. Divine power alone can create. Next to this and like it, though infinitely separated from it, is the turning of the useless into the useful. This power given to man, not only distinguishes him from all other animals, but also enables him to rear a habitation and a name far above them. As the ability to reproduce in a better form is, at least in those degrees worthy of remark, the special gift of man, its exercise must call into action his higher powers. Hence manufacture marks a higher stage of progress, even if we hesitate to say, of civilization.

Moreover, manufacture builds the substantial wealth of a nation. "Westward the course of empire takes its way," but its base of supply is always in the East, where manufacture lingers, laden with its wealth. And, too, where manufacture is once well established, there it generally remains. India, thousands of years ago, made those delicate fabrics which to-day rival and excel the finest work the English loom can produce.

And further, manufacture commands all other employment. The tradesman, and the consumer are both subject to the manufacturer. The success of the producer depends mainly, if not entirely, upon the quality of the production; when this is good, neither distance nor price can hinder the sale of the product. Indeed, whatever has gained acknowledged character of excellence needs no longer to seek a market, as it itself has now become the sought after. The inferior must always give place to the superior. The remark of DANIEL WEBSTER in regard to those harassed by rivals, fits equally well every department of life: "There is always room higher up." Hence, the manufacturer of the best goods will stand at the head of the market; and, if those of his own class submit to him, much more will the dealer and consumer.

What has been said applies, as we before remarked, no more to Louisville than to the other interior cities. But for this very reason she should take heed, as it is her duty to know both where her advantages lie and who her rivals are. The Mississippi Valley is destined to be one of the greatest seats of production in the world. The breadstuffs of its farmers will feed many nations, and the implements and cloths of its manufacturers will be found in every clime.

If this be true, Louisville ought at once to set her face toward manufacturing. The city of this great valley that first sets out in the direction we have indicated will hold the greatest promises of success.

We do not mean that a city should merely have manufactories in it, but that it should be emphatically a manufacturing city. No city west of the Alleghanies, except perhaps Pittsburg, can now claim such a name. Hence the lists are open and still unoccupied. Will Louisville enter? If the latter, let her enter with the determination to be a manufacturing city, and the manufacturing city of the interior.

Her situation is not surpassed. The Ohio river will afford transportation and abundance of water. The falls will give a water power of twenty-nine feet fall; a power which, though brought within reach by the canal and capable of running many miles of factories, stands an idle monument to the lack of enterprise in this direction. The railroads, completed and projected, not only bring us near the great markets of the land, but also place the raw material of manufacture scarcely further off than our outskirts. The large extent of level land in this vicinity will sustain a population greater than that of any city in the world, and that, too, without the crowding of masses so common elsewhere.

Such are some of the advantages of Louisville; yet a diligent inquiry and search alone will find them. Our rivals publish far and wide their favorable circumstances and all men hear of their wonders; but we, either selfishly or slothfully, rest quietly and peacefully amid a profusion of natural bounties, which nowhere, scarcely could be to adorn any city to the highest point of manufacturing fame.

We do not need opportunity, but men to seize the opportunity within our grasp. We have a few such already, but there is room for more, many more. If they are not here, our advantages should be heralded to attract them here. Furthermore, we should educate in our midst a higher class of men to lead. Men of all grades are wanted, but especially those who know how to direct. One such is worth a thousand others. And who is so zealous for Louisville as one born and reared here? Let us not only give a good common-school education to the rising generation, but also afford them every means of acquiring ability to guide the development of our resources. The rulers of a nation make its character—the actual rulers, not the nominal.

If our leading men be ordinary, what can the people be? But advance the former, and the latter will advance with them. Our government understood this and erected a military school of the highest order to train officers for its armies. The polytechnic institutes of our own and other lands are the acknowledgment of the same truth. If Louisville would rise higher she too must assent to truth and fact, and seek to increase the ability of her leadership. The grade of her school system might be elevated, and even special schools for education in manufacture might be established. The higher character of manufacture requires a higher preparation, and every effort should be exerted to make the preparation complete. Each dollar spent in thorough education will, in some form or other, return with much interest.

When a class of men, specially and thoroughly fitted, go forth to direct the energies of our city in the path so clearly pointed out to us by our circumstances, then will our prosperity advance on eagles' wings. Immigration will pour in upon us and manufactures, large and small, will be multiplied. The pleasing whirl and clatter of machinery will be heard on *every* side; merchandise of home production will fill our storehouses to satisfy the demands of an enlarging trade, and the extended suburbs will be adorned with many a villa. Every department will flourish, and in all places Louisville will be famous for the excellence of her manufactures and the comfort and beauty of her homes.

☞ An exchange tells of a little negro boy who died last week "from the effects of inhaling the perfume of potato bugs which he had been slaughtering." So long as these bugs confined their depredations to the potatoes it was all well enough, but now that they have attacked the picanin nies, it is about time for the Government to interfere.

☞ The Republican convention of Ohio meets at Columbus to-morrow to nominate a candidate for Governor. A good deal of fuss is always expected upon such occasions, but the friends of BEN WADE are apprehensive that upon this particular occasion there will be entirely too much NOYES.

☞ The 9th regiment of New York was to have had religious services and a dress parade in Boston last Sunday, but was prevented by the rain. Religious services by a regiment of which JIM FISK is Colonel would be enough to make the angels weep—or swear—we hardly know which.

☞ The Milwaukee Wisconsin says: "Our Democratic neighbor, the News, is becoming sensible on some political subjects." We should like to see the Wisconsin follow the example of the News, but there is nothing in its past history to lead us to hope that it will ever do it.

☞ The Camden Herald, in reviewing an article in the New York Standard, asks: "And now, which horn of the dilemma will our contemporary take?" It is the custom of that contemporary to take always the horn which contains the most liquor and the least logic.

☞ A Philadelphia paper says: "We are inclined to think that Gen. GRANT is doing a sensible and popular thing by permitting himself to be interviewed." As it is the first sensible thing he has done for some years, it certainly ought to be popular.

☞ The Gobliposterousloilywhoppers' Union is a Buffalo society, organized to overshadow the Snolligosters of Cleveland. How these things are tolerated in an age when so many lunatic asylums are lying around loose is a mystery.

☞ The New York Sun says that as President "Mr. GREELEY would be a great improvement on GRANT." The President that wouldn't be a great improvement on GRANT would be the next thing to no President at all.

☞ The County Commissioners at Pittsburgh were recently sent to the workhouse for granting licenses to people who had made them presents; and yet they have never received one word of condolence or sympathy from Gen. GRANT!

☞ An Illinois paper says ex-Senator YATES is building a dwelling-house out of the bricks he has carried in his hat. Unless his house is to be an enormously large one he will have more building material left than he will know what to do with.

☞ The New York Sun complains that Rhode Island "has its narrow-minded blockheads," just as if the State were large enough to hold more than one mind at a time that is not narrow.

☞ General HOOKER said at Utica the other day that General GRANT "is very cheap." This accounts in some degree for the facility with which GRANT has so often sold himself.

☞ During an argument in the German Imperial Diet a member with republican tendencies became so excited that he broke his desk into pieces. The Imperial Diet didn't agree with him.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Wholesale Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Chapped hands and face cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

☞ There is but one trunk that will stand railroad travel, and that is the celebrated Russia Zinc Trunk, manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The A No. 1 Concrete leather valise, copper-riveted cone and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk factory, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Winternitz's Inflated Sarsaparilla and Sulfinglo, the Grand Blood Purifiers.

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six for $5 00.

Sulfinglo, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory—"It is an indigenous perennial plant, grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida. Flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints principally benefited by alterative medicines. Sulfinglo is advantageously combined in its action with iodine and some mercurials." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an addition of the greatest value. Winternitz's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Sulfinglo is recognized as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Sulfinglo, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

Home Testimony—Read the certificate of B. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company:

"I have taken nearly all of the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do Sarsaparilla and Sulfinglo. B. A. Gresham, Louisville Transfer Company."

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

☞ XX sole leather trunk, with improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's or $1 50. Beat it if you can.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ The stock in of quarterage is called to the advertisement in another column of Superintendent Bowles.

Refrigerators.

The Improved Ladies' Friend Refrigerator is without doubt the best article in the market. We claim beyond dispute that it keeps articles better, tak s less ice, and is better finished than any other in the city. Don't buy before looking at them. Also ice-chests of all kinds very low.

PYNE & CHRISTMON.

145 Market street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. jel8 d8

If you want a trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid Steel Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's, where to it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for baggage. A trunk encased in them may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

DOOLITTLE'S COOKING STOVES are the best.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, to D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142 between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, perspiration, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shield, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. aud dawly

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished in the Russia zinc shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented India-rubber Trunk Shield, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

All Women are not Beautiful,

but all may have a pretty complexion and a soft skin by the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Instead of a face covered with coarse pimples, sunburn, moth-patches, &c., she may possess a pearl-like complexion, the envy of her sex, and the admiration of the other. Its effects are wonderful. Nothing so transforms a rustic girl into a city belle as this balm. It imparts a youthful bloom to the countenance, and really makes a lady of 25 appear but 18. In connection with the Balm, use Lyon's Celebrated Kalliarron, the oldest, the best and the most popular hair dressing in the world. It causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and prevents it from falling off and turning gray. je10 eodawlm

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks and cases, not in cotton-bales, &c., else your goods will be ruined. Your trunks from D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, you get the article at first hands, and do not have to pay two or three profits. It must not be supposed that his stock is limited to trunks; it embraces everything and a traveler may need in the shape of satchels, valises, traveling bags, bonnet boxes, &c., &c. Remember the place—D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

DIED,

SMOCKE—On the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., MARY ANN SMOCKE, wife of H. B. Smoke, aged 37 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral services of LIZZIE, infant child of Jno. W. and Florence Beckley, will be held at the family residence, 79 Jacob street, this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Falls City Lodge, No. 376, will meet in regular communication this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance requested. By order of

J. H. LEATHERS, W. M.
SAM'L CASSIDAY, Jr., Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Kilwinning Council, No. 1 Knights Kadosh A. A. A. S. R., will meet this (Tuesday) evening, June 20, 1871, at 8 o'clock, for work. By order of

E. B. CALDWELL, 32° P. C.
J. ALLEN FOSTER, 32° Gr. Rec.

M. C. RAMSEY

HAS received a magnificent display of Elegant Jewelry, No. 114 Fourth street. sp13 dtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. B. MILES'

SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNK AND TRAVELING-BAG

EMPORIUM,

Sign Golden Horse Head, No. 69 Main, Bet. Second and Third Sts.

ap9 d&Sotly

ROSADALIS.

Harrison Jones, writing from Williamsburg, Va., says:

"I was afflicted with an inveterate tetter on my face and hands for many years and during the last two years it spread over my entire body, so much so that of my home in Fredericksburg, and of the surgeons in the army, I got but very little relief. Different remedies I tried failed to relieve me. I suffered intensely day and night, and was reduced to a mere skeleton. I despaired of being whole. The Rosadalis was recommended to me by a friend, and I commenced the use of it. In ten days the tetter was gone. My face is as well as ever it was. My hands are all right. I had been under the care of a physician for a year, and had used all kinds of remedies, but Rosadalis was the only one that did me any good. I only used two bottles of Rosadalis, and would not to-day exchange the benefit derived from them for $5,000."

je10 eodtw

THE CELEBRATED Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by druggists and Perfumers. sept18 deodly

JUST PUBLISHED,

IN ONE VOLUME, PRICE 50c.,

The following Medical Lectures for Gentlemen:

1. PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
2. THE NATURE DECLINE IN MAN.
3. NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY.
4. DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS.
5. SYPHILITIC DISEASES.
6. ABUSES OF THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS.
7. TREATMENT AND CURE.

Price 50 cents by mail. Address the author, Dr. CURTIS, 9 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass. mh31 eodly

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only harmless and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System, but imparts the most beautiful Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and by the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. 1y21 eodly

THE BATTLE AND THE VICTORY.

The fight is over. Competition is at an end. The humbugs who have disfigured so many heads and endangered so many lives are "whipped out," and

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

remains master of the field, and is acknowledged to be the Standard Hair Dye of America.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

would show scores of charlatans stretched on their backs, ingloriously by Professor CHILTON as pure and harmless, and accepted by the public as matchless in its operation, the Excelsior Dye laughs all rivalry to scorn. As an exquisite dressing after dyeing use

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

my28 deod2wowim

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF KY.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, southwest corner of Jefferson and Third streets, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, the 5th of July next, at 3 o'clock p. m. je10 d5d

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company will be held at their office on Saturday, the 15th inst., from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., when an election for seven State directors will be held for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the President.

A. A. GORDON, Sec.

je9 dlo

A CARD.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF WHEELING, WHEELING, W. VA., June 1, 1871.

WHEREAS, we have learned, from our correspondent, that a certain J. C. Sinnot, of New Orleans, has denounced the Franklin Insurance Company and Citizens' Insurance Company, of Wheeling, by "proclaiming it as a fact that they were insolvent, and would not settle with, or recognize the law; that it was a notorious fact, known to the boatmen in and about Wheeling, and that the citizens condemned and condemned them," and that the said Sinnot, knowing and proclaiming such libelous

Now, therefore, be it known to the insuring public in general, and Capt. Sinnot's acquaintances in particular, that the said Sinnot knowingly and maliciously uttered what he knew to be false, and that Capt. Sr. G. Sweney, S. H. Reynolds, Capt. McLure, and others, to whom he refers to prove his assertions, repudiate all he says, and, in unequivocal terms, condemn and censure him by letters addressed to Mr. Wagner and to the citizens of Louisville, stating their surprise that Capt. Sinnot should use such language, or make such assertion as he has, nor can he substantiate by them or others, to their knowledge, any such charges, that by so doing he has done the Companies much injury.

Neither of the companies has had a suit or contravening account accruing during the past three or four years, either fire or marine. The only delay in settling such accounts have been when attached in their hands by creditors of the assured, as in numerous cases, and so-day the companies mentioned owe nothing on claims adjusted and due.

C. H. COHEN,
Sec'y Franklin Ins. Co.
Sec'y Citizens' Ins. Co.

1,003 GIFTS.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION

FOR THE BENEFIT OF NO. 9, BAXTER, Mayor.

The Founding Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, in the City of New York, Sole Proprietors of St. Joseph's Orphan's Home, Washington, D. C.

To be held at Washington, D. C., Tuesday and by virtue of a permit from Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Thursday, July 27, 1871, positively.

We have secured the Concert Hall, and will add to the successful ticket-holders 1,003 GIFTS, amounting to $200,000 in Greenbacks, as follows, viz:

Numbers City and county, and Washington county, Md., Horses, Mules, and Cash.

$2,000 TICKETS only will be sold at $5 each.

Hon. S. S. CHILCOTT, Chief Justice, Washington, D. C. } Commissioners.
Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Baltimore, Md. }
Hon. J. S. NEGLEY, M. C., Pittsburg, Pa., Trustee.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Hon. Jas. R. Hagner, Baltimore, Md.
First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.
Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown.
Hon. Wm. Price, Hagerstown.
Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney General, Balt'o.
Col. J. Hall, Paymaster U. S. Army, Balt'o.
John H. Fowler, Esq.
W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bros., Exchange Place, Baltimore.

☞ Deeds of the real estate, certified to by counsel in the hands of the trustee. Tickets and circulars to be had of

General Agent, Stationer and Printer, 39 Nassau st., New York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

"Hebrew and "C. O. D." if desired.

Send for circulars containing list of prizes, &c. Good responsible agents wanted. 1m13 d&w

NEW GOODS AT THE CHEAP LACE STORE.

W. HALSBONE Corner 7th and Market sts., Louisville, Ky., Has just received a full line of Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, at 25 cents per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, 5 cents each. Ladies' Linen Cuffs, 10 cents per pair. Ladies' Linen Sets, 15 cents per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, 25 cents per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, 50 cents per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, 75 cents per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $1 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $1 25 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $1 50 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $1 75 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $2 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $2 25 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $2 50 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $2 75 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $3 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $3 25 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $3 50 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $3 75 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $4 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $4 25 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $4 50 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $4 75 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $5 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $5 25 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $5 50 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $5 75 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $6 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $6 25 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $6 50 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $6 75 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $7 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $7 25 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $7 50 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $7 75 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $8 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $8 25 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $8 50 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $8 75 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $9 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $9 25 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $9 50 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $9 75 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $10 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $10 25 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $10 50 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $10 75 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $11 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $11 25 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $11 50 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $11 75 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $12 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets, $12 25 per set. Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs and

THE CANVASS.

The Meeting of the Candidates for Attorney General at Mediocrsville.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

[Reported verbatim for the Courier-Journal.]

MADISONVILLE, KY., June 15, 1871.

Messrs. Rodman and Brown, the Democratic and Republican candidates for the office of Attorney General, spoke here to-day to a large and enthusiastic audience.

In accordance with the arrangement entered into between the candidates, Mr. Brown opened in a speech of very nearly an hour in length, and Mr. Rodman followed. Mr. Brown did not reply.

Mr. Rodman is a very fluent speaker, happy in his hits, telling anecdotes, stories, and completely carries the people before him wherever he goes.

A phonographic reporter for the Courier-Journal was present, and has furnished us with the following copy of the speeches:

SPEECH OF MR. BROWN.

GENTLEMEN: Without taking up your time in explanations, I presume you all know that Mr. Rodman and myself are the nominees of the Democratic and Republican parties respectively for the office of Attorney-General of this State, and we are here to-day in discharge of the obligations imposed upon us as candidates to discuss the political issues before you. I will simply state that it is an arrangement between Mr. Rodman and myself that he should open the discussion to-day and those to-morrow, but I will simply say to you that they spent $16,000 when Stevenson came into power in furnishing and refitting that house—a house which would not sell for $25,000 to-day. They have spent nearly three times the cost of the entire property in simply furnishing it.

To show you the kind of furniture I will read a few items:

1 bedstead, bureau, washstand, wardrobe and two mattressed	$ 600
1 mahogany	275
1 extension table	125
Gilmore brocatelle for curtains	1,250
Gilt cornices	250
Gold gimp for furniture	108

—and then they buy the old Governor a euchre stand as a cast-off. They even paid for the Governor's washing.

Now, gentlemen, my experience has been in my own humble sphere that I have had my washing to do we either had to do it ourselves or get some one else to do it. Gov. Stevenson has no more right to call upon the Treasury of this State to pay for his washing than anybody else. When he does he is guilty of a violation of those laws which he has sworn to execute, and guilty of a wasteful extravagance of the public money. But my opponent will say that this amounts to nothing, and will point to the wasteful extravagance of Washington. There are two sides to that argument. In the first place, the extravagance at Washington, even if it existed, does not in any proportion the Democratic extravagance in Kentucky; and, in the second place, what is $13,000 to the small State of Kentucky compared with the hundred thousand dollars spent from the purses of the whole United States, with nearly forty millions of people to pay it? We have to pay our ourselves, we have got no rich Commonwealths coming up and paying our debt; we have nobody to look to but ourselves. I appeal to every man the Governor of the State of Kentucky with those of the President of the United States. He has to entertain the representatives of the people from thirty-two great States, and the diplomatic representatives from all the civilized powers of the land. He is called upon to entertain the monarchs even from Germany, Great Britain, France, Russia and all the South American States; of Central America and the whole world, in fact. Would it be suitable that he should be surrounded with that kind of economy and frugality which was asked for last winter in the city of Frankfort? I say that so far as that is concerned as an argument it amounts to nothing.

LAWLESSNESS AND CRIME.

Now, gentlemen, I said that I arraigned that party for its imbecility in the administration of the law, and I say it without fear of a successful contradiction. Who does not know, and know from present observation, as well as from public speakers and newspapers, that since that party came into power there has been a degree of lawlessness, of crime and of outrage throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth which has been a disgrace to the age, and a disgrace to civilization itself? I have seen with my own eyes the laws outraged and trampled under foot. I know in the southern part of the State two gentlemen, both of whom I am the friends of the highest integrity and unflinching bravery, who were thus outraged. They had been sitting on the judge's bench a great deal longer than I have been a practicing lawyer, and had become distinguished in the Confederate army. They had been a Commonwealth's Attorney and were likewise had followed the fortunes of the Confederacy. All were Democrats, and I suppose that there are not one hundred Republicans anywhere in the county. That party was responsible for the outrage, if any party ever was responsible. They had sworn to faithfully and forever defend and enforce the laws, suppressing violence, and punishing the offender. These men had been outraged and robbed, and they were sent for by the Commonwealth's Attorney, and by the grand jury, and asked to disclose the names of the men who had done them this injury. They said they would not do it. I saw the foreman of the grand jury present these two men before the Judge's stand, and when he refused to testify before the grand jury, he would have to send them to jail. Both gentlemen said that they did not wish to put the law at defiance—they did not wish to manifest any contempt, but "we have property; we have wives and children; we have lives of our own, and we would have them all were we to say who these men are; we won't testify." The judge sent them to jail because they refused to testify at the risk of losing all that men loved dear; and there they remained until after the session of the court closed, when they were released, and to-day no man knows who those men were except these two gentlemen. The judge remarked to me, after all was over, that if there was ever a case where the power of the Federal government ought to be interposed to protect the people in their rights, this certainly was such a case. Yet the Governor of Kentucky did nothing. And this is not a single instance. Only last December, in a northern county, within sight of the sheriff's house, a poor negro was shot down in cold blood and his placard left on his back that he was shot by mistake—that they had killed the wrong man. Not a warrant was issued, not a single officer raised his hand to find out who did it and punish the perpetrators. Within the city of Frankfort, within sight of the Legislature of Kentucky, and while it was in session, a band of men rode into town, took one of their men out of the jail and carried him off, and yet nothing was ever done. The only great misfortune is that they did not carry off the Legislature. [Laughter and applause.]

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ARRAIGNED.

Now, my honorable opponent will contend and argue as he is pleased before you to-day, and I propose to do the same thing for myself. I propose here to arraign the Democratic party of the State of Kentucky; to arraign you for a wasteful and extravagant use of the public money. I arraign it for imbecility in its failure to enforce the Constitution; and I arraign it for corruption, from the fact that the Legislature sent by that party was bought and sold by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, thereby defeating that magnificent improvement which, without a cent of cost to Kentucky, would have yielded thousands of dollars annually to her treasury. I do not propose to read my sentiments, or to quote from others. You will find the proof not to be controverted.

STATE FINANCES.

When the administration of Governor Bramlette went out of power, he left our treasury in a wholesome and sound condition. When the Democratic party came into power, and my opponent was elected on the same ticket which elected Helm Governor, there was a surplus in the treasury of $35,857 01. You must remember that the administration of the Democratic party began on the 10th of October, 1867. On the 10th day of October, 1868, as evidence of the careful and wise administration of the public funds, D. Howard Smith reports that there was a deficiency of $240,000 00. On the 10th day of October, 1869, there was a further deficiency in the State treasury of $778,881. On the 10th of October of last year the deficiency in the State treasury was $1,077,093 33.

Now gentlemen, if that thing goes on and increases in the same proportion for four more years, and these gentlemen are continued in power, I leave it to a school-boy in this house who could not tell you its result. In four years more you would have piled upon your shoulders that could not pay in twenty years to come. Still, these gentlemen come before you and claim that they have been good and faithful servants, and ask you to indorse their action by again electing them to their positions. I say they have not.

THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION AGAIN.

What has become of that money? They have in defiance of law reduced the revenues of the sinking fund; they have been guilty of wasteful extravagance in fitting and furnishing the Governor's Mansion, and I say that their conduct has been such as to justify every cattle them to a re-election. I will not take up your time by reading a list of the expenditures for fitting up the Governor's mansion at Frankfort, but I will simply say to you that they spent $16,000 when Stevenson came into power in furnishing and refitting that house—a house which would not sell for $25,000 to-day. They have spent nearly three times the cost of the entire property in simply furnishing it.

To show you the kind of furniture I will read a few items:

1 bedstead, bureau, washstand, wardrobe and two mattressed	$ 600
1 mahogany	275
1 extension table	125
Gilmore brocatelle for curtains	1,250
Gilt cornices	250
Gold gimp for furniture	108

—and then they buy the old Governor a euchre stand as a cast-off. They even paid for the Governor's washing.

Now, gentlemen, my experience has been in my own humble sphere that I have had my washing to do we either had to do it ourselves or get some one else to do it. Gov. Stevenson has no more right to call upon the Treasury of this State to pay for his washing than anybody else. When he does he is guilty of a violation of those laws which he has sworn to execute, and guilty of a wasteful extravagance of the public money. But my opponent will say that this amounts to nothing, and will point to the wasteful extravagance in Washington. There are two sides to that argument. In the first place, the extravagance at Washington, even if it existed, does not in any proportion the Democratic extravagance in Kentucky; and, in the second place, what is $13,000 to the small State of Kentucky compared with the hundred thousand dollars spent from the purses of the whole United States, with nearly forty millions of people to pay it? We have to pay our ourselves, we have got no rich Commonwealths coming up and paying our debt; we have nobody to look to but ourselves. I appeal to every man the Governor of the State of Kentucky with those of the President of the United States. He has to entertain the representatives of the people from thirty-two great States, and the diplomatic representatives from all the civilized powers of the land. He is called upon to entertain the monarchs even from Germany, Great Britain, France, Russia and all the South American States; of Central America and the whole world, in fact. Would it be suitable that he should be surrounded with that kind of economy and frugality which was asked for last winter in the city of Frankfort? I say that so far as that is concerned as an argument it amounts to nothing.

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Now, gentlemen, these matters were of such a public notoriety that the Governor was compelled by civil authority to call attention to it.

Even in Governor Bramlette's day he called the attention of the Legislature to these scenes by lawlessness and violence, but nothing was ever done to stop them. Men have been hung by a power entirely without judge or jury in the last four years, and more men have fallen by the hand of violence in the State of Kentucky, since the war closed, than fell upon many a hard-fought battle field, and yet the perpetrators go unpunished. It was not long ago that the case of a man on trial for the crime of murder was continued one morning, because a witness was not there; the next morning a pardon arrived from Governor Leslie, and the man was turned loose. Governor Leslie, I am informed, from some cause or other, to have my threat cut; it is within his power to say to his hired assassin that he shall not suffer for the crime perpetrated—that he will pardon him, before even he comes to trial. Is that law? Is that justice? A man can be protected only in two ways—first, by his own strong right arm, and, secondly, by the majesty of the law, having constantly before its eyes the fact that the law is powerless to protect unless the wrong-doer. It is only this knowledge which makes men behave themselves, and when this is taken away, we have no security in the world for our lives and those of our families.

CORRUPTION — THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

I say I charge that party with corruption, and I say it without fear of a successful contradiction. The Courier-Journal, a Democratic paper, stated a few days since, immediately after the close of the last session of the Legislature, in which it declared that its cash was procured by no one except themselves: "It came to Louisville to be wined and dined, and there was an orgie at the Galt House. It went to Cincinnati to be stuffed and swilled, and there was an orgie there. It was stuffed at Frankfort with liquor and tobacco." And all this in order to defeat the Cincinnati Railroad bill. I say that Mr. Watterson told the truth. A gentleman now living in the city of Frankfort told me that last winter a party came there from the city of Louisville in the interest of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad with $96,000, which money was used to corrupt the

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1871.

To Advertisers.

Persons leaving the city during the summer, and who wish to keep posted with the news here, can have the COURIER-JOURNAL sent them any required time at the rate of $1 per month, by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

Gov. P. H. Leslie,

Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the citizens of Kentucky at the following times and places:

Frankfort, Tuesday, June 20.
Morehead, Wednesday, June 21.
Flemingsburg, Thursday, June 22.

Speaking to commence at 10 o'clock.

Gen. John M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, is invited to attend. mayll dawtd

I will meet Gov. Leslie at each of the foregoing appointments made by him.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

Gen. Harlan makes the following additional appointments:

Owingsville, Friday, June 23.
Maysville, Friday, June 30, at night.
Mount Sterling, Saturday, June 24.
Cynthiana, Monday, June 26.
Brooksville, Tuesday, June 27.
Covington, Wednesday, June 28, at night.
Williamstown, Thursday, June 29.
Newcastle, Saturday, July 1.

Exeter at Shannbury and Covington, reaching each day at 1 P. M. On Friday, the 30th of June, I will spend it at such points between Williamstown and Covington as my friends in Georgetown may designate.

Hon. John Rodman and William Bowers, Esq.

The appointments heretofore made for John Rodman and William Bowers, Democratic and Republican candidates for Attorney General, are revoked, and they will speak as follows:

Morgantown, June 19.
Marion, June 20.
Paducah, June 22.
Owensboro, June 24.
Franklin, July 3.
Russellville, July 4.
Bowling Green, July 5.
Glasgow, July 6.
Hendersonville, July 7.
Elizabethtown, July 8.
Litchfield, July 10.
Hodgenville, July 11.
Lebanon, July 12.
Burkesville, July 13.
Columbia, July 14.
Somerset, July 15.
Stanford, July 17.
Lancaster, July 18.
Danville, July 19.
Crittenden, July 20.
Georgetown, July 21.
Lawrenceburg, July 22.
Shelbyville, July 24.
Bardstown, July 25.
Hodgenville, August 1.
Brandenburg, August 2.

Hon. J. G. Carlisle and Hon. George

candidates for Lieutenant Governor, will address their fellow-citizens as follows:

Hendersonville, Tuesday, June 20.
Harrodsburg, Wednesday, June 21.
Danville, Thursday, June 22.
Stanford, Friday, June 23.
Lebanon, Saturday, June 24.
Spring Hill, Monday, June 26.
Hardinsburg, Tuesday, June 27.
Shepherdsville, Wednesday, June 28.
Bloomfield town, Thursday, June 29.
Hunnewell ville, Friday, June 30.
Bardstown, Saturday, July 1.
Bowling Green, Monday, July 3.
Russellville, Tuesday, July 4.
Hopkinsville, Wednesday, July 5.
Madisonville, Thursday, July 6.
Henderson, Friday, July 7.
Owensboro, Saturday, July 8.
Hawesville, Monday, July 10.
Brandenburg, Wednesday, July 12.

Speaking to commence at 10 o'clock, and at other places at 1½ o'clock p. m., unless otherwise arranged by the friends of both parties.

PERSONAL.

James P. Cowardin, Esq., of the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, is on a visit to our city and stopping at the Galt House.

H. T. Sparks, of New York; J. P. Cowardin, of Richmond, Va.; W. T. Curry, Harrodsburg; Col. J. N. Pick, of Vicksburg, and J. M. Copeland, Franklin, Ky., were registered at the Louisville Hotel last night.

We regret to hear that the venerable Squire Camp is seriously ill at his residence in Jefferson county, with but slight hope of his recovery. Squire Camp is one of the oldest, best-known and most respected citizens of the county.

Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, and his wife are at the Galt House. Gen. Gordon rose rapidly and high in Confederate confidence, but his wife is as remarkable in military annals as many a heroine of olden story. She, with her two boys, in a barouche, followed the army of her husband, and she was never a hindrance or an embarrassment to its movements. At Winchester, in the valley of Virginia, when, for the first time, his troops fell back before vastly superior numbers, she, who was supposed by her husband to be many miles in the rear, happened to be in the town, and saw the critical condition of the Confederate cause. She descended from her carriage, and amidst the rush of recreating men, the bursting of shells, and the whiz of bullets, she sorted hold of the very person of soldiers and turned them back to the fight. Her resolution, coolness and heroic spirit rallied hundreds and returned them to her husband in the front. The incident was known all over Virginia at the time and in the army.

A Promising Candidate.

Last night the imperturbable "Candy Jack" was making Boone's Park ring with the clangor and thumbulation of the proud emotions of his own impulsive heart. Come right, come wrong, he was a candidate, and would be until after the election, if not longer. True, Messrs. Brown and Larue, he said, were very good men for these small times, that is, they were very large frogs in little ponds; but the occasion demanded men equal to the height of this great argument. He was in favor of the tariff to a certain extent; of internal improvement of the General Government, as there was plenty of room for improvement; of abolishing the Tax Commissioner's Bureau, and of the total destruction of equal rights, privileges, paraphernalia, peculiarity, pertinacity and pandemonium. The times were out of joint, and it required a master hand to put them to rights. If honored with a seat in the Legislature, he would go in for absorption, benefaction, contraction, delectation, equality, frugality, generosity, hilarity, ingenuity, jurisdiction, knowledge, liberty, mercy, navigation, opulence, peace, quiet, retrenchment, sobriety, temperance, unanimity, virtue, wisdom, zeal, youth, zeal, &c., &c.

Cholera Cramps.

A certain gentleman of this city, who claims a local's habitation, went as far as Eighteenth and Market streets, not long since, in search of liquors. Entering a certain drug store, nose-book and pencil in hand, he began to pump for news. The accommodating clerk at once volunteered to go with him to the locality of quite as fine liquors. Finding a residence in the neighborhood, the old gentleman was found rolling from one side of his bed to the other, complaining of various ailments. As soon as the clerk manipulated his pulse for a moment, he shouted out, "Cholera!" and broke, the itemizer following, at the top of his speed, leaving nose-book, bat and pencil behind—never pausing till he landed about Seventh street. It turns out to have been a slight attack of the cramps in the stomachus, but that local hasn't been in the neighborhood since.

Plate Glass.

In the store of M sars. J. Y. Scott & Son, Main street, we saw yesterday a piece of plate glass 48 by 111 inches in size, which, by a hand on it, we discovered was made at the Star Glass Company works of Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., New Albany. In polish, finish and clearness, it was pronounced by competent judges to be in every way equal to the best French glass.

We believe the New Albany works are the only works in the United States, and are able to suggest remunerative prices and have ready demand for all they can manufacture, the enterprise has proved a most encouraging success. When Louisville begins to realize the importance of encouraging largely in such enterprises, her growth and prosperity will be commensurate with her wonderful natural advantages.

Furious Assault Upon a Bar-room.

On Sunday evening about six o'clock George Levy and Ed. Tucker went into the St. Joseph bar-room on Seventh street, between Main and Market, and attempted to procure drinks without money. The barkeeper refused to let them have the drinks. At this denial Levy and Tucker became very belligerent, and immediately went out into the street and armed themselves with bowlders and commenced an demonstrative attack upon the barkeeper and all that were in the house. They threw stones through the window, one of them striking Mrs. E. H. Cook on the head, inflicting a painful and ugly wound. Officers White and Coulter arrested the belligerents and placed them in jail. They were brought before the City Court yesterday morning and the trial postponed until this morning, when the case will perhaps be disposed of.

Teachers' Institutes.

A teachers' institute will be held in Hartford, Ky., commencing Monday, July 24th, at 9 o'clock a. m., and continuing six days. P. A. Towne, of this city, F. B. Reynolds, principal Third-ward School, and Hiram Roberts, principal Normal Training School, at this place, and other educators of experience and ability, will be present and assist the board of examiners. An institute of an interesting character will also be held in Lexington, commencing on the 24th and closing on the 30th of June.

The Louisvillian Killed in Louisiana

An account was published several days ago of the killing of John Gibbons by Mr. Bush, in Assumption, at Bayou Sara, La. A few particulars concerning his sad death have reached the city. A difficulty occurred between his aunt, Mrs. Lost, and a shoemaker in regard to some chickens. Gibbons took the part of his aunt, and went to see the shoemaker, who invited him into his house and then shot him. These facts were related by a gentleman who arrived here yesterday. Mr. Thomas Gibbons, the father of the deceased, left here yesterday for Louisiana.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Wards.

The candidates for legislative honors in the Eleventh and Twelfth wards spoke at the corner of Twentieth and Market streets last night. Tee Hon. Jeff. Brown opened, presenting his views on the subject of political rights and wrongs, in a speech of about one hour. His opponent, Mr. W. Larue, Esq., followed, animadverting on the respective qualifications of the candidates, and announcing himself as a consistent for nomination by the convention.

Louisville Abroad.

The President of Ecuador, a republic of South America, has written to Mayor Barnes, through our resident Minister to his Government, stating that he wishes to form a fire department after the model of the one in Louisville, and asking for the rules, regulations and ordinances on the subject. The Mayor granted his request and forwarded the necessary papers yesterday.

Earnings of the L. and N. R. R.

The gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the branches owned by the company, for the month of April last and the corresponding month of 1870, were as follows:

1871, April, estimated	$ 350,000 27
1870, April, actual	307,823 51
Decrease	$ 39,176 44

RAPE OF THE LOCK.

The Bed-room of Two Young Ladies Entered at Night and the Hair Shaved. Clews from the Thetr Heads.

A SINGULAR CASE.

A small cottage on East Market street was the scene, early last night, of a most remarkable occurrence. If the history of the most noted burglaries the world over furnishes a parallel case it must have happened in the days of knight-errantry, when the slipper of some troubadour's "ladye-love" or a lock of her golden hair was held in more esteem than the fabled wealth of the Orient.

This cottage consists of only three rooms, all on the first floor, occupied by a family of taste and refinement, as the clinging vines and beautifully adorned flower-pots in the front yard indicate. On Saturday night last, the back room was occupied by two young ladies, daughters of the family, the father and mother sleeping in a room adjoining.

Some time during the night the room of the ladies was entered so noiselessly that nothing was known of the intrusion until next morning. The burglar left behind abundant traces of his romantic adventure, but nothing to indicate his identity. After entering the window he had brought into requisition a small ladder used as a fix-me-work for flower-pots, resting against the fence of the front yard and about three feet high. Evidence was plain that he had carefully lifted the flower-pots, placed them on the ground in such a manner as not to injure them, and then moved the ladder to the window sill until his purpose was effected, afterwards replacing everything as he found it.

The sash was raised, noiselessly, almost breathlessly it must have been, and the midnight rover entered. There,

"with all their charms,
And all their graces,"

slept the beautiful victims, their wealth of flowing hair crowning in rich profusion and luxuriance the pillows on which their heads reposed. Stooping over the ladies, the ruthless pirate, rolled down the crowning wealth and clambered his way out—and, some where!

Is it a tonsure, born on dead of himself or an assumed position, or "one of all indications for covering the crown," a fond lover's token—the "Queen of the Fairies" of Shakespeare's romance, painting "one a round than the dream of a round," and all is over. Those flowing tresses, the "Queen of a tresses," as Lady Wortley Montague, in her letter from Adrianople, humorously bemoans the fatalness degree of British, taken off as close to the scalp as a barber might have done by daylight. Scattered around, but all answering promptly the roll call in the morning.

In the dimness, how can detect the intruder, he or she was only bent on getting possession of "the glory of the sex." The first intimation of the night's doings came from the young ladies, who awoke and found themselves at mercy of the "taking off." Like Rachel, they wept bitterly—Rachel for her heirs, the ladies for their hairs. The affair is the sensation of the most mysterious. Did some one invade the sacred precincts and thus violate "vested rights" in the interest of the dread manufacturers; and even now do these wavy locks adorn some shop-window on Fourth street? Or has some envious female, with carroty hair, turnip nose and bean eyes, thus deprived her rivals of their chief ornament? Or has that strange gentleman who infested this city about a year ago, breaking into houses and indulging his mania for rasing at sleeping folks, returned again, with an addition to his programme? We wot not. Surmises that chloroform was administered are rife in the family, for the ladies declare they are extremely wakeful. However, and whoever, and whyever it is or was, the modern "rapine of the lock" may be set down as one of the most daring, successful and romantic enterprises that ever startled this quiet and usually well-behaved city from its propriety.

JEFFERSONVILLE SENSATION.

A Prosecuted Sweetheart Arrested for Infanticide.

The public will remember that over a year ago quite a thrilling sensation was caused in New Albany by a young German named George Fotz stamping the life of Matilda Blum by shooting her with a pistol, this being the second time he had attempted the life of his sweetheart.

On Friday evening last, Officers John H. Shadburn and Isaac O. Whiteside, of the Jeffersonville police force, were informed that there was a dead child deposited in the shrubbery of the old brick cottage (better known as the old seminary) on Maple street, between Spring and Wall streets, in Jeffersonville, which was believed to be the child of one Matilda Blum, supposed to have been born about four weeks ago. These suspicions were communicated by Mr. Zachariah Nixon, the occupant of the house, who stated that Matilda had been living at the house some time previous, and the female occupants thereof had charged upon her that she was enceinte, which Matilda denied. Messrs. Shadburn and Whiteside went immediately to the vault and found the dead child lying therein. Search was made for Dr. Lowman, the Coroner of Clark county, Indiana, but he being absent, they procured the services of Judge Matthews, of the Jeffersonville City Court. He immediately summoned a jury, which, after hearing the evidence, found that the child was that of Dr. Lod. W. Beckwith and Dr. W. W. Goodwin, as experts, returned a verdict that said child had once lived, and had come to its death by violence. A post mortem examination was made by the above professional gentleman, who, upon testing the lungs, found that they were destitute of evidence, positive, "that it ever breathed the breath of a mortal," and all is over. Those desiring to secure the "mystery of a tragedy," as Lady Wortley Montague, in her letter from Adrianople, humorously bemoans the fatalness degree of British, taken off as close to the scalp as a barber might have done by daylight. Scattered around, but all answering promptly the roll call in the morning.

Some were moved from their proper place, but none were taken away. The apartments occupied by other members of the household were undisturbed, and, strange to say, curiously, a good basket, a breadpin, several pieces of money scattered around, but all answering promptly the roll call in the morning.

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A Prosecuted Sweetheart Arrested for Infanticide.

The public will remember that over a year ago quite a thrilling sensation was caused in New Albany by a young German named George Fotz stamping the life of Matilda Blum by shooting her with a pistol, this being the second time he had attempted the life of his sweetheart.

On Friday evening last, Officers John H. Shadburn and Isaac O. Whiteside, of the Jeffersonville police force, were informed that there was a dead child deposited in the shrubbery of the old brick cottage (better known as the old seminary) on Maple street, between Spring and Wall streets, in Jeffersonville, which was believed to be the child of one Matilda Blum, supposed to have been born about four weeks ago. These suspicions were communicated by Mr. Zachariah Nixon, the occupant of the house, who stated that Matilda had been living at the house some time previous, and the female occupants thereof had charged upon her that she was enceinte, which Matilda denied. Messrs. Shadburn and Whiteside went immediately to the vault and found the dead child lying therein. Search was made for Dr. Lowman, the Coroner of Clark county, Indiana, but he being absent, they procured the services of Judge Matthews, of the Jeffersonville City Court. He immediately summoned a jury, which, after hearing the evidence, found that the child was that of Dr. Lod. W. Beckwith and Dr. W. W. Goodwin, as experts, returned a verdict that said child had once lived, and had come to its death by violence. A post mortem examination was made by the above professional gentleman, who, upon testing the lungs, found that they were destitute of evidence, positive, "that it ever breathed the breath of a mortal," and all is over. Those desiring to secure the "mystery of a tragedy," as Lady Wortley Montague, in her letter from Adrianople, humorously bemoans the fatalness degree of British, taken off as close to the scalp as a barber might have done by daylight. Scattered around, but all answering promptly the roll call in the morning.

Some were moved from their proper place, but none were taken away. The apartments occupied by other members of the household were undisturbed, and, strange to say, curiously, a good basket, a breadpin, several pieces of money scattered around, but all answering promptly the roll call in the morning.

In the dimness, how can detect the intruder, he or she was only bent on getting possession of "the glory of the sex." The first intimation of the night's doings came from the young ladies, who awoke and found themselves at mercy of the "taking off." Like Rachel, they wept bitterly—Rachel for her heirs, the ladies for their hairs. The affair is the sensation of the most mysterious. Did some one invade the sacred precincts and thus violate "vested rights" in the interest of the dread manufacturers; and even now do these wavy locks adorn some shop-window on Fourth street? Or has some envious female, with carroty hair, turnip nose and bean eyes, thus deprived her rivals of their chief ornament? Or has that strange gentleman who infested this city about a year ago, breaking into houses and indulging his mania for rasing at sleeping folks, returned again, with an addition to his programme? We wot not. Surmises that chloroform was administered are rife in the family, for the ladies declare they are extremely wakeful. However, and whoever, and whyever it is or was, the modern "rapine of the lock" may be set down as one of the most daring, successful and romantic enterprises that ever startled this quiet and usually well-behaved city from its propriety.

AMUSEMENTS.

Masonic Temple.

Manning's minstrels drew a very large audience last evening to the Masonic Temple. Generally the various performances were presented with considerable finish. The singing, chorus and solo, was much above the average of most troupes of this kind. Mr. C. S. Prentiss gave the ballad "Good-Night, Beloved," in a manner that favorably impressed the audience. A double clog dance, by "Stevie Rogers and "Little Eddie," was excellently performed, and well merited the enthusiastic applause accorded it. The speech of "Bob Hart" on the "Origin of Man, according to the Darwinian," contained much genuine fun, and displayed an accurate power of character representation. The troupe will give three more evening performances with a change of programme each evening.

Concert.

The Mendelssohn Society have for some time been arranging for a concert, the proceeds of which is to be given to the Young Mens Christian Association to aid in furnishing their hall. The array of noble talent and spirit, they have determined that what they give shall be worth giving and worth receiving. The concert will take place this evening, and we learn that the managers are looking for the largest house of the season, as every exertion has been used to make it a success. The selection of music is admirable, and the public know that the Mendelssohn will render it as only the Mendelssohn can.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Chorus—If with all your hearts ye truly seek me.....Mendelssohn.
2. Schubert's Ave Marie—with violin obligato.....Franz and Organ.
3. Trio—Contralto, tenor and bass.....Handel.
4. Air—Trombone—with string orchestra.....Meyerbeer.
5. Duet—Contralto and baritone.....Donizetti.
6. Spinning-wheel Quartette, from Martha.....Flotow.
7. Air and Chorus, from "Preciosa"...Von Weber. With Orchestra and Flute Obligato.

PART II.

Haydn's Church Service in B-flat, with Orchestral Accompaniment.

1. Kyrie eleison, Christe eleison—Lord, have mercy upon us.
2. Gloria in excelsis Deo.
   a—Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will to men.
   b—Qui tollis peccati mundi—Thou takest away the sin of the world.
   c—Quoniam in solus sanctus—Thou alone art holy.
3. Credo in unum Deum—a—I believe in one God.
   b—Et in carnatus est—who became incarnate, etc.
   c—Et resurrexit—And rose again, etc.
4. Sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth—a—Holy Lord of Sabaoth.
   b—Pleni sunt cæli et in terra gloriam tuam: Hosanna in the highest; Heaven and earth are full of thy glory, hosanna.
5. Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini.
   Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord.
6. Agnus Dei qui tollis peccati mundi.
   Lamb of God, who takest away the sin of the world.
7. Dona nobis pacem—Give us Thy peace.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A WHITE MAN on board a steamboat was badly hurt on the hand yesterday, and was received into the United States Marine Hospital.

JAMES FITZGERALD and Thomas Jackson, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, were in First-street station yesterday afternoon.

THE St. Patrick's Benevolent Society propose giving a picnic at Woodland Garden, on Monday, July 24, which promises to be a pleasant occasion.

THE SPARROWS are both Jews and Gentiles. They are building about the Synagogue on Broadway, and in the steeple of St. John's Episcopal Church.

LATE evening Officer A. B. Brown found Patrick R. Keynon lying drunk on the north side of Jefferson street, east of Wenzel street, and brought him to Clay-street station.

GEORGE HARTMAN, an old offender, was fighting on the street last evening, and was arrested by Officer Farmer and brought to Clay-street station-house. The other combatant escaped.

MR. LEOPOLD STOLL, the gentleman who was recently injured by the quicklime explosion, is recovering. Dr. Brady, the attendant physician, is of opinion that his eyesight will be fully restored.

THE BOYS are reported to have thrown rocks upon the roof of a house on West Green street in such numbers that the attaches are completely covered. Only a few persons have been hurt by the missiles.

A WILD DUCK that had been shot by some person, but had retained sufficient strength to fly away, fell down exhausted, and died in Dr. Doerhoefer's yard, on Jefferson street, between First and Brook, yesterday.

JACKSON BLISE, who has been for thirty years a river man, received an injury yesterday, on board the steamer John Kilgour, which so disabled him that he was sent to the United States Marine Hospital.

FRED WOLF, the boy lunatic, of Twelfth-street station-house, has been released from his cell and is allowed to run about the building and the yard at pleasure. His word has been given that he will not leave the premises. This liberty seems a great relief to him, and he appears very grateful for it. A good bed and comfortable clothes have also been provided, and he is doing very well.

A POOR LUNATIC has been confined in the Seventh ward station-house for more than a week. He is more demented, but such close imprisonment makes him very restless. It is greatly to be regretted that the station-houses are the only places in which these unfortunate people can be kept. No improvement in their condition, either mentally or physically, can be expected unless more commodious and more comfortable quarters are provided for them.

A LADY residing on the south side of Jefferson street, between Clay and Hancock, having recently lost her infant child, has become temporarily affected in her mind, through the continued ill-health of her self and illness. She labors under the delusion that her baby is in a cistern, containing water, in the yard, at the back of the house. Nothing can persuade her to the contrary—that the child died, and was buried. Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, she went into the yard, and, it is supposed, had made an attempt to reach down into the water of the cistern. While thus engaged she fell in headlong, and would have been drowned, had not some of the neighbors noticed her position and promptly rescued her.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Boy Dragged to Death by a Runaway Horse.

Yesterday morning, near 8 o'clock, while a boy twelve years of age, named Chris. Taylor, son of William Taylor, Esq., was sitting on a horse near the passenger depot of the J., M. & I. R. R. on Ninth street, in Jeffersonville, waiting for the morning train to start to Louisville, the horse became frightened, and, as the locomotive commenced moving, the horse wheeled around and threw the boy off his back. It happened that a halter—a strong cotton rope—was tied around the boy's waist, which had either been done by himself or some one else, and, instead of the boy falling off, he hung on to the horse's neck until he was shaken to the ground, under the horse's body. This so frightened the animal that he started on the adjoining commons, dragging the unfortunate victim under his feet, at every jump kicking him most terribly on different parts of the body. The frightened animal was not caught until he had dragged the boy around a circuit of several squares, and it was not until the boy's head had been knocked against a telegraph pole and one of the heavy switch-chains under the depot that the animal was caught. When the horse was caught the only signs of life remaining in the mangled body of the boy was a few slight pulsations of the heart. In the absence of Dr. Geo. W. Loreman, Coroner of Clark county, Judge Nicholas Mathews, of the city court, summoned a coroner's jury to inquire into the cause of the death of the deceased. Dr. Lowman arriving during the progress of the inquisition, completed the examination, and the jury, after due deliberation, rendered a verdict in accordance with the above statement. William Taylor, the father of the deceased boy, lives on Wall street, in Jeffersonville, above Seventh street.

A HORSE IN THE HOUSE.

The Freaks of a Frantic Animal in a Market-street Millinery store.

A gentleman named Wilson drove his spring wagon down Market street yesterday and stopped on the north side of the street, between Hancock and Clay. The horse attached to the wagon was intelligent enough to free himself from the vehicle to the pavement, and immediately the animal became frightened and dashed on the street with great speed. It mounted the pavement on the south side and entered the millinery store of Mrs. Hirshberg, through a half door, which at the time was wide open. The other half was closed. The wagon itself was too wide to pass and became fast-ned. The horse was suddenly checked, and commenced to rear and plunge and kick with tremendous force. A show-case was knocked to pieces, the half-clo-ed door was shivered and the planks of the floor were very much defaced by the hoofs. Mrs. Hirshberg's daughter was standing behind the counter and was thrown into convulsions by the sudden fright. Two physicians were called to see her, but up to a late hour yesterday evening had not been able to render her critical condition. Mr. Lewing acted very generously and consented to bear the expenses of refitting the house and of paying the doctor bills.

CITY BUSINESS.

Behind the Times.

With a system of water-works unsurpassed by any in the country, Louisville is far behind cities of much smaller pretensions in the use of water for ornamental purposes. There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty of a yard, or which affords so much pleasure to the owners, as a neat and tasteful fountain. These fountains are made of cement in every variety of design, and are sold at reasonable prices. Messrs. Magens & Co., No. 78 Third street, have just received a number of designs of these fountains, and are prepared to set them up in the most thorough manner.

Mr. Jeff Brown will speak to-night at the corner of Nineteenth and Chestnut streets. Also, at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Portland avenue.

The attention of furniture and grocery buyers is especially called to the advertisement of C. C. Spencer & Co. in auction column.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

A Reply to the Discriminations in Favor of Mr. Webb.

LOUISVILLE, June 19, 1871.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In your paper of the 18th inst. appeared a communication from "L. Y.," in regard to the rival aspirants of the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District. Those who oppose Mr. Webb are willing to grant much that is claimed for him in that communication. They are not disposed to attempt to criticise him harshly, either as a man or a public servant. They concede that he is a man of more than ordinary intellect; that he is honest and conscientious in the discharge of what he believes to be his duty, but they do not and will not concede that he has represented the wishes of his constituents, as claimed in that article.

There is a question, vital in its character, which strikes at the interest of every home and family in our State; and on that question he does not agree with the majority of his constituents, and in regard to it he has not represented them in the Senate. I refer to the "free school system" of our city and State. Mr. Webb's letters and editorials, as a citizen, and his votes as Senator, show him to be an enemy of our educational system, and in this he may have displayed an honesty more than we have in any subject which has been before our Legislature for many years past, or which is likely to be before it for many years to come.

Your correspondent says he is kind, genial, charitable, bon-ami and intelligent. He grant all this, and we would add the same of many of the members of the "Radical" party in our midst, but this would not influence them in their votes. They differ with us upon great questions involving fundamental principles, and they are arrayed in their political power against us. So he differs with a majority of his party and his constituents in regard to the great and important question referred to. There are many Democrats, good and true, who will refuse to support him, even if he should be the nominee of the party, for the reason published articles and to the journal of the Senate of 1869, page 74, for what he thinks and how he votes on this subject. By the journal of the Senate it will be found that he and one other of the Louisville Senators stood alone in the Senate in opposition to the school bill in the session of 1869.

On the other hand, we present to the voting Democracy of the district the name of the Hon. Geo. W. Anderson. We claim that he is equally as kind, genial, intelligent as Mr. Webb, and that he has served his constituents faithfully for four years. He is honest with them on the subject referred to and upon all other subjects of kindred interest.

Your correspondent says that it is something in Mr. Webb's favor that he is the poor in intellect of his late associates. In the Democratic party in favor that he is, and has always been, one of the people, the working people. It is something in his favor that he was born and raised within the borders of the Commonwealth as a profound thinker and a writer of more than ordinary ability. In answer, we say that, while Anderson may not have written much, it probably would have been better than that which has been written still that, as a great portion of his writing has been on attack upon our received and recognized system of education; and, furthermore, we say that it is something in Anderson's favor that, from an apprentice boy in a tin-shop, he, after serving his country faithfully as a private soldier in the Mexican war, educated himself and prepared himself for the useful vocation in which he is engaged, and then, by his own energy and industry, has, step by step, advanced to position among his fellow-men, until now he is esteemed in social position, in business standing, and as a representative character, as the poor of the richest in our community. Where can you find the man who will question his self-consecration as a mechanic, his integrity in business or his faithfulness as a representative? Not in this community, I am certain. He is one of us. During his whole life he has been a laborer, no matter to what work he has been called on, and we present him and his claims to the people and ask and demand for him a fair shearing.

FREE SCHOOL.

CITY FEATURES.

"Feats of Ventriloquism."

It cannot be denied that the living, breathing salesman of the Singer Manufacturing Company for the year 1870 were upward of 30,000 more than the value of any other sewing machine company. J. B. Kennedy, agent Singer's Sewing Machine.

Presents.

The following presents were given away at the Mikado Gold Store yesterday: 1 lady's gold watch, valued at $60; 2 gents' silver watches, valued at $14; 2 silver cake baskets, $11; 4 opera glasses, valued at $2 75; 5 silver castors, valued at $3, and other handsome presents too numerous to mention. A present accompanies each purchase, varying in value from 25 cents to $100. Price of each article $1.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

Infants.

Much suffering to those tender little buds of the family might be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. See advertisement in another column.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks. No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Testimony of L. G. Shenault, a Promising Young Merchant of Louisville, Miss.

LOUISVILLE HOUSE, Oct., 1870.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 20th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. The use of only one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted. Truly your friend,

L. G. SHENAULT,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, June 19, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Harlett vs. Merker, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

Scrimbegan vs. Beeler's administrator, Larue; reversed.

Crabb, assignee, &c., vs. Larkin, &c., Fulton; affirmed.

Cummins vs. Boswell, Harrison; affirmed.

Prather's heirs vs. McDowell and wife, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

McDowell and wife vs. Prather, Louisville Chancery; reversed.

Kenney vs. Kido, &c., Fayette; reversed.

ORDERS.

Durrett vs. Bouche, &c., Person; ordered that mandate issue forthwith.

Moss vs. Meshew, &c., Hickman; order submission, this side, and set for hearing on 5th November, 1871.

Lecompte, &c., vs. McBrier, &c., Louisville Chancery; continued until next term.

Murray vs. Meagher, Jeffer on; submitted on briefs.

Shirley et al. vs. Billings, Jeffer on; argued by Hamilton Pope, Esq., for appellants, and submitted.

Morphew vs. Mayer et al., Jefferson; argued by Hamilton Pope, Esq., for appellees, and G. W. Caruth, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

BY THE

MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY

For the benefit of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

AT ASSOCIATION HALL,

Corner Fifth and Walnut streets,

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1871.

The programme will be one of the best ever given by the Society.

Tickets $1—to be had at Faulds', Tripp's, and Hays' music houses and Wm. Kendrick's and Barnes' & Bro.'s jewelry stores. jel8 dtd

Masonic Temple

FOR EIGHT NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 19.

Return of Louisville Favorites,

MANNING'S MINSTRELS,

From Dearborn Theater, Chicago,

24 Select Performers

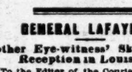
The Finest Organization in America.

Admission, 50 cents and 75c. Reserved seats to be had at Will S. Hays' music store without extra charge.

Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8.

jel6 d7mon HARRY FRANCIS, Agent.

FLORAL PARK SWIMMING POOL



OPEN DAILY.

For Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen.

jel6 d3m

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all landings, daily, except Sunday.

ES. FRANKLIN.....Capt. SAM. GILDERT.
GEN. BUELL.....Capt. C. DAVID.

Leave Louisville at 7 A. M. Boats connect for Indianapolis only, reports at P. M.—on Sunday at 8 P. M.

UNITED STATES.....Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
CITY BELLE.....Capt. JOHN WHITSIT.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the Mail Boats for the Great Lakes and the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board of or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner Main and Fifth streets. For Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. ISAAC CAMPBELL, Agent.

jan11 dtf

For New Orleans.

MARY HOUSTON,

L. B. DUNHAM, Master.....H. H. WALKAR, Clerk,

Will leave for New Orleans as follow s:
Saturday, May 20, at 5 P. M.
Thursday, June 8, at 5 P. M.
Saturday, June 24, at 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 6, at 5 P. M.
Saturday, July 22, at 5 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 3, at 5 P. M.

myt dtf

For Cairo and St. Louis,

KATE ROBINSON, JOHN E. THRASHER, Master,

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 11 A. M., from foot of Fourth street.

MONTGALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
ROBERT MITCHELL.....R. M. WADE, Master.

Will leave as above on Thursday, the 22d, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.
MORNING STAR.....GILMORE, Master.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson on This Day, the 20th, at 5 P. M.

E. M. DAVIS, Agent.

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.
SAM SANDERS, Capt.....GEO. M. WOOD Clerk.
MAIDA WING No. 2.

Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or at 3 o'clock P. M. [Santa dtf] J. W. FORBES.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
ARABIAN.....CAPT. JOHNSON, Master.

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 20th, at 5 P. M.

BAD LEVI, SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

INDIANA.....R. E. NEAL, Master.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans, on Tuesday the 20th, at 5 P. M.

BAD LEVI, SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

PUBLIC SALES.

Public Sale.

AS assignee of Jno. McGowan, bankrupt, I will sell, at public sale, at the Cross Roads in Hookinsville, Ky., at 12 o'clock m. of the 5d day of July, 1871, the uncollected notes (amounting to $4,500 or $5,000), due said bankrupt, as reported ($3,365 69) belonging to the estate of above-mentioned bankrupt. Terms cash.

jel3 da w tis ST EPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

Great Sale of Five Short-Horn Cattle and Fine Horse Stock.

A T our Spring Dale Farm, near Centerville, Bourbon county, Ky., at public auction, July 5, 1871, the entire herd of Short-Horn Duke of Airdrie, sire, and other noted sires, out of as pure and choice cows as can be found in the country, including the get of Mr. Alex. Anderson's celebrated Short-Horn bull Duke of Maxwelton, and of Membrino Eagle, mingled with the blood of Abdallah, Red Pirate, Morgan, Glencoe, Bellfounder, and others of fast celebrity. Catalogues in due time. Sale positive.

W. M. CONN,
RICH'D M. GANO.

myll dawtd&s

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of J. L.